Mational Leaguer's at Lincoln Demand Justice on Their Marderers.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The Dead Must Be Avenged and Their Stayers Punished With or Without the Machinery of Courts -Lincoln News,

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] As was expected there was a numerous attendance at the meeting of the Lincoln branch of the Irish National league yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Patrick Egan occupied the chair. The proceedings opened with a song, "I Stood on the Bridge at Midnight."by Mr. Nicholas Lawler, accompanied by Miss Coyle. Mr. Lawler's reputation as a vocalist was well sustained by his effort on this occasion.

The chairman then introduced the speaker of the day, Mr. James Farrel, who delivered one of his fervid and forcible addresses, swelling up from the deep fount of earnest patriotism within his own breast. In burning language he scored the Irish landlords whose title to their lands originates in murder and robbery. He pictured a horde of Mexican marauders crossing the border, and penetrating into Nebraska, murdering and outraging men and women, and possessing themselves of their lands, and forcing the owners to pay an annual tribute for the privilege of tilling their own soil. Yet this was exactly the story of unfortunate Ireland. Mr. Farrell concluded with an eloquent appeal to all present to help the Irish cause, for if the present constitutional movement failed, then Ireland must fight for her liberty if the whole race at home and abroad should perish in the attempt.

On motion of Messrs. P. H. Hayden and M. Corcoran, a vote of thanks was moved and carried with applause. the course of his remarks Mr. Corcoran related a famous instance of Irish valor exemplified by Sergeant Constume's heroic defense of the bridge of Athlone, where thirty Irish soldiers, ten at a time, deliberately sacrificed their lives in successfully preventing an English army from crossing the bridge and capturing the towa.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. J. J. Butler: whereas, In the exercise of the right of public meeting guaranteed by the British constitution, the Irish people of Mitchelstown and its vicinity were assembled together for the discussion of a political question vital to the interests of Ireland, and were then and there fired upon by a murderous and drunken police with the result that three persons were thereby slain; and Whereas, Chief Secretary Balfour has assumed the responsibility for the said murder by stating that the police were acting in conformity with their duty and the orders issued to them,

formity with their duty and the orders issued to them.

Resolved, That we, as members of the scattered Irish race, feel that a bloody outrage has been committed upon us, as well as upon our brethren in Ireland, in defiance of divine and human justice; and while we unite with our kindred in tendering our sympathy to the relatives of the murdered men, and in denouncing the murderers, we maintain that it is the stern duty of the Irish nation to rigidity and impartially investigate the circumstances surrounding the murder, the circumstances surrounding the murder, and to see that justice shall be meted out to wheever is morally or actually guilty of this foul crime.

In speaking to the resolution Mr. But-

ler asked his audience how long this state of affairs was going to continue. "The day is past," said he, "when dragoons can trample liberty, and already the bugle blast of a rising democracy is heard in the palaces of the English aristocracy, and to tory tyrants will be accorded that justice their crimes deserve. The principles of Parnell, Dillon, Davitt and Condon will yet prevail and tyrants learn that there is a limit to their oppression,

which, when reached, will involve their own destruction." Secretary Sutton rose to second the resolution and in doing so said that no savage tribe was so poor, so debased that it would make no effort to protect its Is the Irish nation sunk so low that it dare not avenge the slaughter of its people? If the men who were slain at Mitchellstown met their fate arms in hand and face to the foe, he would say

God rest them, they fell in a holy cause. But they were inoffensive men, foully murdered because they belonged to a race whom England would gladly exter-minate if it were possible. "Too long minate if it were possible. "Too long has our history proved," said the secre-tary, "that when an English official murrs an Irishman, the nationality of the latter is sufficient to guarantee immunity to the murderer. This must be stopped. The Irish nation must rise to the per-formance of the stern duty imposed on it by the dignity of nationhood and put the mantle of its protection around the humblest toiler in the land. Be England's verdict what it may, Ireland's duty with or without the machinery of courts, is to avenge the dead and punish the murderers, be they high or low, rich or poor, not from a motive of angry venge-ance, but impelled by the holy spirit of justice and the God-given right of self-

Judge Hitton followed at considerable length in support of the resolution, which was carried with an outburst that plainly revealed how sorely the Irish in America feel the murder for the Mitchellstown

Mr. Corcoran then sang the "Bugler" in his masterly style and after the nomi-nation of Mr. Charles S. Hall as speaker for the 16th of October, the meeting ad-

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The state university is now fairly at work in the beginning of another school year that promises to be the most successful school year in the history of the institution. Chancellor Manatt and the faculty have been over-run with work for the past five days and the greatly increased attendance the present term over any other is a gratifying surprise to the chancellor and his co-workers. There have been already enrolled some seventyfive new students, and a safe conclusion is that at least 100 new students will be matriculated during the opening weeks of the present term, One year ago the enrollment was 332 at the fall term of the university and the present term will see their number increased to 400 or 450. The list of the faculty consists of thirty-three names and the work commences with that degree of harmony and confidence commensurate to certain success. One noticable feature in the success. One noticable feature in the university is the censtant growth in strictly college work. Chancellor Maratt has labored since coming to the university to bring about such a state of affairs that whould make the university more completly a university and that would lesson the burdens of the Latin or preparatory school in connection. The progress in this line has been brought about through the system of accredited public schools in the state; schools that adopt in their courses of study such a line of work as admits graduates as freshmen of work as admits graduates as freshmen in the university. There are already eight or ten of these accredited schools in the principal towns in the state, and a number of other schools of like character are arranging their course of study to reach the same end. In the line of coun-ties represented in the university the number sending students is constantly

THE MITCHELSTOWN MARTYRS is in the very near future when every county in the state will have its representative in the university. One of the special works the chancellor has

representative in the university. One of the special works the chancellor has given his personal attention has been the dissemination through the state that the institution was a state one and that every county, however remote, was entitled to recognition equal with the county and city in which the university is located. During the year last past, forty-eight counties were represented in the university, and the new enrollment with the present new school year, shows that a half dozen or more counties, heretofore unrepresented, have now students in the school. The plan of the university to constantly build the regular college course, and to delegate to the public schools of the state the praparatory work, has caused the enrollment in the regular college courses to nearly double in number over two years ago. And yet the Latin school has a very good attendance, some seventy-five applicants for that department presenting themselves for examination at that time. The university is evidently attracting attention as an educational institution outside of the state, as the enrollment of the past year showed students in attendance from numberen other states outside of Nebraska. ineteen other states outside of Ne-

IMPROVEMENTS IN BUILDINGS. During the vacation the main school building has been radically im-proved from the new foundation placed under the pullding to a complete renova-tion of all the rooms. Painting and paper hanging has been in progress for a couple of months until the old students who returned scarcely recognized the place, compared with its dingy appearance heretofore. One of the two new build-sngs for which the legislature made provision will be bommenced at at once, as the institution is feeling the need of additional room. Bids are now invited for this building the industrial college and this building, the industrial college and school of mechanical arts, and the building committee expect to have the foundation laid the present year, ready for early

THE LATEST RAILROAD MOVEMENT. Papers were filed with the secretary of state yesterday, by which the Pacific rail-road of Kansas was consolidated with the Pacific railway of Nebraska. This is now the continuous line of road that is being built from Warwick, Kan., to Hastings, Neb., and is understood to be a branch of the Missouri Picilic system into the city of Hastings. The Pacific railroad of Nebraska has its line located from the state line to Superior in Nuckolls county, thence northwesterly through the counties of Nuckolls, Webster and Adams to Hastings, with a line prospective to the western part of the state, and branch lines as may be deter-mined upon. The resolution consolidating the corporations in the two states recites that the portion of the road in Kan-sas is already under construction and that the work is to be completed at an early day, when the line will be an extension of the line in Nebraska. Cyril Williams, secretary of the company signs the resolution of consolidation.

The Pacific railway of Nebraska has filed a certified copy of proceedings of a recent meeting called to increase the captal stock of the road. This meeting was held at the company's office at Superior on the 17th of September, and the follow-

ne resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the capital stock of the said Pacific railway company, of Nebraska, be increased to the additional sum and amount of \$500,000, so that the capital stock of the corporation shall now and hereafter be the sum of \$2,000,000.

The proceedings and resolutions are signed by the stockholders of the road, who are T. J. Prosser, Aaron S. Everest, C. E. Adams, J. H. Kersten, Asher Beal, Paul I. Wilhams, T. P. Bonnell and Cyril Williams.

PACIFIC RAILWAY OF KANSAS. The charter of the Pacine railway company of Kansas was filed for record in the office of the secretary of state yesterday The charter recites that the in-corporators propose to build, maintain and operate a line of road to commence at Warwick, Republic county, Kansas, and run northwest to the state boundary line at a point in the county of Nuckolls.

This is a meagre line in length, the articles reciting that it is to be two miles in length and the capital stock is only \$50,000 with Cyril Williams of St. Louis, F. P. Bonnell of Superior, Neb., Asron S. Everest, and Frank Everest of Atchison, Paul S. Williams of Baltimore, and C. W. Gulick of Scandia, Kan., as incor-

This line will connect the Pacific railway of Nebraska with the Missouri Pacific system at Warwick, Kan.

MINING AND MILLING COMPANY. The El-Refugio Mining and Milling company of Omaha has filed its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. Capital stock \$200,000. The business of the company was fixed to com-mence on June 30, 1887, and to continue 100 years. The indebtedness is limited to two-thirds the capital stock. Following are the incorporators: William Mcare the incorporators: William Mc-Caskell, E. D. Town, C. B. Rustin, Louis Schroeder, and C. B. Brown. STATE HOUSE NOTES.

The contract was let Saturday by the board of public lands and buildings for the steam fitting and plumbing at the soldiers' home, Grand Island. The bids submitted were: W. J. Cooper and Cole Bros., Lincoln, \$4,990; F. A. Korsmeyer & Co., Lincoln, \$4,000, and Weaver Bros., Grand Island, \$2,925. The contract was awarded the latter.

Among the cases to be heard before the supreme court at its present session is the case of John Shafer vs. the State. This is the case from Kcarney county in which Shafer murdered a constable in cold blood, and for which he was sentenced to hang. The case comes to the supreme

court on error.

The case of Jefferson Long, sentenced in Lincoln county for murder or accessory and sentenced to hang will also be heard at the present term of the court on error. Long's crime was hiring parties to murder an old man and his wife who after being murdered were burned in

The Iowa Masonic Benevolent association has mandamused the state auditor to compet him to register the company for business in the state. The auditor has refused to grant them a certificate on the ground that the company has not com-plied with the state insurance laws. The hearing of the mandamus will be up the

present term. Deputy Sheriff R. H. Stearns, of Hitchcock county, brought over Williard Rounds to the penitentiary yesterday, who is sentenced to three years' impris-onment for disposing of mortgaged prop-

State Superintendent Lane is preparing a circular setting forth the gist of the new law that requires compulsory educa-

new law that requires compulsory educa-tion in the state.

Clerk H. M. Waring, of the board of transportation, returned yesterday from Guide Rock, Neb., where he took affi-davits in complaints against the B. & M. railroad made before the commission. BRIEF ITEMS.

The public schools of the city opened

The public schools of the city opened yesterday. There are, at the present time some sixty teachers employed, and the number of pupils enrolled yesterday aggregated some 2,500.

Mrs. Louise Boettcher, who was seriously burned last week by an explosion of gasoline while lighting a gasoline stove, died Sunday evening from the effects of her injuries.

Dan Driscoll, the man who without provocation assaulted John C. Bonnell, had his examination yesterday and was bound over under \$250 bonds to the district court.

triet court.

Uncle John Morrison, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the state, goes to Columbus Wednesday night to institute a new K. of P. lodge in that

state. This makes the thirtieth new lodge he has instituted the past year and he has four more under way.

THEY WORKED HARD.

Rich New Yorkers Who Bave Had to "Work for Their Living.

New York Sunday Mercury: Talking about "labor" and "capital" the other day (everybody talks about "labor" and "capital" now a days), a friend of mine made the forcible remark that "every man who is worth a fig has been or is both laborer and capitalist; that is, he does or has done in his time some down-right work, and has acquired by doing it

more or less money."

This idea of people being both laborers and capitalists impressed me, especially as within the last thirty years I have come across in New York hundreds

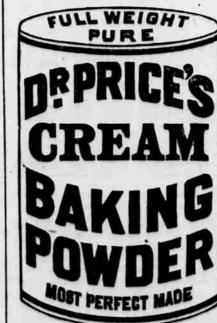
have come across in New York hundreds of prominent examples of its truth.

F. B. Thurber, for example, the millionaire grocer, whose wife out of the fulness of her purse and heart supported, or helped the public support, American opera, was a laborer of the lowest grade once, and not so very long ago. He hoed potatoes for a living near Delhi somewhere, I believe. Roswell P. Flower, who is ranked among the tenmillionaires, and who has political aspirations, used to do chores on a farm in Jefferson county. The farm was in wretched condition and Roswell's chores were of the hardest possible kind. John N. Starin, the steamboat owner, the man to whom New Yorkers are indebted for Glen Island, used to be a poor farmer's boy, and had to work eighteen hours a day for his board and clothes and to do his own washing. Peter Cooper, the best man New York has ever fostered, the philanthropist to whose gentle and glorious memory towards the Cooper in the Cooper to the Cooper the Cooper to the Cooper the Cooper to the Coo whose gentle and glorious memory towers the Cooper institute, struck New York in hard luck. He had come to the great city on foot, tramping it from Peekskill, and he was glad to get an employer who paid him fitty cents a week "and board," for work from six in the morning till ten at night. Cyrus W. Field trudged into New York one day from Berkshire and got a job from A. T. Stewart (who was himself then poor, emerging from poverty, and had been emerging from poverty, and had been working day and night in "a sixteen by nine" shop), for \$2 a week. Cyrus was Steward's office boy and earned his \$3. George Law used to carry the hod in Troy for a man whom he years later hired to superintend a gang of men at High Bridge. Jay Gould owns whole railroads, States and Legislatures now, but not so nany years ago he blew the bellows for a many years ago he blew the bellows for a Roxbury blacksmith. Little Jay was a good "blower." He blew all he got (which was just \$1.50 per week). He has been short of "wind" ever since. The Harper Brothers came to town with good constitutions, two bundles containing all the clothes they had, and about \$50. They paid \$20 out of this to a "boss" as a bonus to learn a trade, and they worked day and night till they had mastered it. Russell night till they had mastered it. Russell Sage, who has such a convenient memory as well as such a collossal bank account, worked six days and six nights as a grocer boy up in Oneida county. William E. Dodge began life on nothing but his labor. Dan Drew began life at the plow up in Putnam county. The late John Kelly worked hard as a mason's apprentice. Bill Tweed made chairs for a living at first, made them well and would have done better had he stuck to his chairs. Thurlow Weed was in his "laboring" days a "printer's days! "

Rufus T. Busch taught school in winter and did farm work in summer to keep body and soul together. Thomas A. Edison, the wonderful inventor, who has made himself and thousands of others rich by his inventions, used to bawl out newspapers for a livelihood, So did John Hoey, who now owns Hollywood, the most luxuriously ap-pointed summer resort in the world conceded by all travelers to be such.

John Roach labored for years at a dollar
a day and was mighty glad to get his
dollar; in fact, he didn't always get it. Horace Greeley began at the lowest round of the newspaper ladder. The man was living lately who gave James Gordon man printer. Robert Bonner, who has lived to own the finest horses in the world, lived at first on \$3 a week and labored all week for the \$3. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose son left behind him over \$200,000,000, used to "transport" to New York in a boat for eighteen cents a passenger. He was in his boat about fifteen hours of the twenty-four, working all the time. John Jacob Astor, who endowed New York with its finest library, used to peddle furs and sell pianos. Andrew V. Stout used to live on old "Pump street" as Canal street was once called, and had, as a boy, to support his mother and brothers and systems by his labor. It was a high contrast sisters by his labor. It was a big contract for a small boy, but he bossed the job; and from a laborer he bacame a capitalit and the president of the shoe and leather bank. Hoe, to whom civilization is indebted for its printing press, came to New York penniless and applied to Grant Thornburn, the seedsman, for his first job. Darling, one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue hotel, used to work in the kitchen. Powers, who made a million in the Grand Central hotel, commenced life as a hall boy. Governor Morgan paid his first visit to New York as an "assistant" clerk, buying goods for a country store. Gor-den W. Burnham, to whom Central park is indebted for one of its finest orna-ments, blacked boots to begin with. Paran Stevens whose widow owns the Victoria hotel and who started the Fifth Avenue, began his career as a hostler. Demas Barnes, who bought the site of the old Park theater, landed one afternoon in New York at the foot of Canal street with only five cents in the world. He got a job ere night. For twenty years he worked ten hours a day.
I could keep on citing other cases of

New York capitalists who were once laborers, or laborers who have become New York capitalists. But certainly I have abundantly illustrated the fact that if not every, at least many men of note have been both "laborers and capitalists," showing that there is no necessary antagonism between capital and labor.



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An Interview With One of Omaha's Vegetable Gardeners.

An Article of Interest to All-The Life of a Sailor-How the Good Ship "Health" was Foundered, Etc., Etc.

The life of a sailor is often very interesting reading to the citizens of the western country. Knowing this to be the fact a reporter shouldering his note book and Faber No. 2, started out to find an old sailor, and interview him on the matter. The reporter met Mr. Bernard Carstens, who resides in Central Park near the city limits. Mr. Carsten's, a German by birth is in business as a gardier and trucker and supplies the hotels and restainants of Omaha with fresh vegetables every morning. On being accosted by the reporter he said: "Yes, I sailed the seas for about ten Years, and in that visited aimost every country in the world. I have to China, Australia, New Zealand, the East Indias, and almost every seaport along the Mediterranean sea. The life of a sailor is a hard one as well as a dangerous one, and only a man with a very good constitution can stand it very long. I enjoyed my life on the seas and was always healthy there. In fact I never had a days slickness until about one year ago."

"Then you have been sick lately," asked the reporter.

"Yes, I was taken sick last fall. I lost my ap-

sickness until about one year ago."

"Then you have been sick lately," asked the reporter.

"Yes, I was taken sick last fail. I lost my appetite, could not eat enough to keep a child alive, had night sweats, would get up in the morning feeling worse than a man who had not slept at all, could only eat a little breakfast, and would have to vomit that up very soon after eating it. I was attneked with a bad hacking cough which would cause me intense pain in my chest and lungs, would have chille and lever every three or four days. My condition became alarming, I could scarcely lift as much as a child. As I said before I became alarmed, and hearing and reading considerable about Drs. McCoy and Henry I concluded to call upon them, which I did about three weeks ago and was examined. They told me I had extarrhal consumption and promised to cure me in two months. Not quite a month has elapsed and I am well sgain. I have no more night sweats, no more chills and fever, do not vomit any more in the morning, and to tell the truth feel like a new man altogether. I feel as though I could not say enough for Drs. McCoy and Henry for they have indeed worked wonders in my case:



MR. BERNARD CARSTENS. The above cut is a very good portrait of Mr. Carstens, who resides in Central Park, near the city limits, where he will findly corronerate the above statement to anyone who will take the trouble to call or address him there.

LEADS TO CONSUMPTION.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE OF A CONDITION NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH. When catarrh has existed in the head and the upper part of the throat for any length of time—tre tatient living in a district where people are subject to catarrhai affection—and the disease has been left uncured, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air to the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and the mucous arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, become plugged up, so that the air cannotiget in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of cracking and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the discusse the breathing is usually more rapid than when in beaith. The patient has also hot dashes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone, or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and xo—last few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes on at intervals, bucking in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning on rising, or going to bed at night and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced

it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tough mucus so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on the mucus that is raised, is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus. In some cases the patient becomes very pale, has fever, and expectorates before any cough appears. inprears.

In some cases smal lmasses of cheesy substance are spit up, which, when pressed between the lingers, emit a bad odor. In other cases, particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lumps indicate serious mishlef at work in the lungs.

SNEEZING CATARRII.

What It Means, How It Acts, and What It Is.

You sneeze when you get up in the morning, you try to sneeze your nose of every time you are exposed to the least draft of air. You have a fullness over the front of the forehead, and the nose feels as if there was a plug in each nostril which you cannot dislodge. You blow your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do any good, and the only result is that you succeed in getting up a very red nose, and you so irritate the lining membrane of that organ that you are unable to breathe through it at all. This is a correct and not overdrawn picture of an acute attack of catarrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh" as it is called.

Now, what does this condition indicate? First, a cold that causes mycus to be poured out by

Now, what does this condition indicate? First, a cold that causes mucus to be poured out by the glands in the noise; then those diseased glands are attacked by swarms of little germs—the catarrh germ—that float in the air in a locality where the disease is prevalent. These animalculae, in their efforts to find a lodgment, irritate the sensitive membrane lining the nose and nature undertakes to rid herself of them by producing a fit of sneezing.

When the nose becomes filled with thickened and diseased mucus the natural channels for the introduction of air into the lungs is interfered with, and the person so effected must breathe through the mouth, and by such means the throat becomes parched and dry, snoring is produced, and then the catarrhal disease gains ready access to the throat and lungs.

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In our Boy's Clothing department we already have a large and attractive stock, many styles that will interest and please parents, and all who have boys to clothe, new goods arriving every day. Goods that will wear and give satisfaction, such goods as you'll not find in any other clothing house at the price. As an extraordinary bargain, and being well adapted for school wear, we mention this week our Plaited Corderoy knee pant suit which we have marked \$2.25, just one half of what it is really worth.

In our Furnishing Department we show novelties in Fall Underwear, Fancy Percale Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves, etc.

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